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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EDUCED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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THE NEW SPEAKER

His Views About Expansion Have Materially Changed.

CHINA WANTS TO BE HEARD

Anderson's Salute to Aguinaldo—Negroes Will Vote—Christian Science Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—General Henderson's hold upon his party is so strong and the Republican majority so large that he may attempt great things in Congress.

He holds that the United States is not a cheap country, and that legislation should be shaped on a large and liberal scale. He is in favor of developing American commerce, and approves the building of the Nicaraguan Canal.

In regard to the Philippines, General Henderson has somewhat modified his views. A year ago he was not quite sure that the United States should retain the islands, or even continue the war. His speech in the House during the last session was pointedly anti-imperialistic, and even anti-expansion.

After hearing her statement and the remarks of her counsel, Judge Bradley said he would suspend the hearing until tomorrow.

United States troops during correspondence with the Philippine leader. All this correspondence is on record. I praised Aguinaldo for his bravery in fighting the common enemy in the same letter in which I stated my inability to recognize his civil authority.

The entire correspondence of Gen. Anderson, as well as the correspondence of Gen. Merritt, with Aguinaldo is printed in the message of the President to the Senate giving details of the treaty with Spain.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE.

Mrs. Woodbury Drops Proceedings Against Mrs. Eddy.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The contempt proceedings against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, which grew out of the libel suit of Woodbury vs. Eddy, were dramatically interrupted today in the supreme court. After calling witnesses in support of his petition for contempt against Mrs. Eddy, counsel for Mrs. Josephine Woodbury stated to the court that candor compelled him to announce that he failed to show any connection between Mrs. Eddy and the publication of articles complained of, and therefore he would not further press his contention. Mrs. Woodbury, at the suggestion of her counsel, made a statement to the court, in which she said: "With no contempt in my heart, there could be none in my action. It is the prerogative of Christian Science, so alleged, to judge an individual by her motives. I am willing to be judged by mine. If I have erred, it is true ignorance. I deeply regret such a mistake if it has been such. I do most sincerely apologize for the necessity of this proceeding, and await your honor's decision."

After hearing her statement and the remarks of her counsel, Judge Bradley said he would suspend the hearing until tomorrow.

NEGROES WILL VOTE.

A Disfranchising Measure is Beaten in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Dec. 1.—The Hardwick bill, introduced into the lower house of the general assembly for the purpose of placing such limitations on the negro vote in this state as to practically disfranchise the colored voter, was overwhelmingly defeated today, the result of the ballot being 130 to 3. The result was a surprise, as it was expected the measure would receive strong support.

COST HIS JOB.

Government Employee Tried to Get Up a Filibustering Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gustav Thellikhoff, an employee in the patent office, who recently advertised in local newspapers for able-bodied men of military experience to go to the Transvaal to enlist with the Boers, resigned today. An investigation of his connection with the filibustering expedition was made by the commissioner of patents, and the man, it is stated, was about to be dismissed from the department.

He had always favored liberal Civil War pensions, and had never been able to understand how anyone could oppose applications from all widows, orphans and other dependents of the men who fought to make and keep the nation what it is. On the pension question he has made his worst enemies. The granting of liberal pensions will not be checked on account of General Henderson's election to the speakership.

CHINA WANTS A HAND.

Surprised That She is not Consulted About Her Fate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The plan put forward in the London cables of a treaty between the Powers defining spheres of influence in China has caused great interest in diplomatic circles.

"This is about the most refreshing suggestion we have had of late," remarked Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister. "What, can it be seriously proposed that a document shall be formally drawn up concerning interests in China, and China shall not be a party to it?"

"It cannot have escaped attention that China is a sovereign nation, and when it comes to writing treaties concerning her interests and territory this sovereign nation is quite likely to have considerable say on the subject. I hardly think any of the great and self-respecting powers would give countenance to a plan such as is outlined. It is as though a party of your neighbors met and agreed how they would occupy your house. One would take the front door, another would select the side door, others would appropriate certain rooms. And all this without consulting you, the owner of the house. "But the suggestions of a treaty of this nature seem altogether visionary to me."

It is almost certain that this Government would not enter upon such an agreement, but would merely insist upon the maintenance of her treaty rights.

None of the foreign embassies has any instructions regarding the prospect of such an agreement.

PINGREE TO SUE.

WHI Bring Action Against a Detroit Newspaper.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—Announcement was made today that libel suits amounting to \$450,000 were about to be begun against the Detroit Free Press by Governor Pingree and others.

Governor Pingree claims \$250,000, Assistant Corporation Counsel C. D. Joslyn, \$100,000, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Eli R. Sutton, \$100,000.

Speaking editorially tomorrow morning the Free Press will say that, until the complainants have recited their grievances in court, which they have not done as yet, detailed reply is impossible, but that in all matters in which they have opposed the individuals, the opposition has been for what the Free Press considered the public weal. Personalities were employed no farther than was thought necessary to attain a righteous end.

Gen. Anderson said:

"It was a common form of salutation used by all generals commanding

HARTWELL'S AIM

The Unofficial Envoy Explains Them to a Reporter.

STAYING AT THE SHOREHAM

Wants to be Where He Can Answer Hawaiian Questions That May Arise.

The Washington Evening Star contains the following of local interest:

Gen. A. S. Hartwell, who has been appointed by President Dole and his cabinet to represent the temporary Hawaiian government here in the way of furnishing such information as the government officials or Congress may ask for with reference to Hawaiian affairs, has taken quarters for the winter at the Shoreham. He said today that his mission here was merely to be on hand should any question arise concerning which Congress and the officials were in doubt, to present to them if requested to do so the views of the Hawaiian people and to represent what the Hawaiians were desirous of.

He said that the Hawaiians were desirous of having a permanent form of government extended to the islands as speedily as possible, and that he had not had any objections raised to the measure proposed by the Hawaiian commission in the last Congress for this purpose. He thought that all the Hawaiians wanted was that action should not be delayed. With reference to the public lands question he said that there was a great deal of disturbance in Hawaii, many interests being affected and developments retarded by a feeling of uncertainty as to how matters were going to stand. He thought that there were some features of the situation in Hawaii not understood by the government at Washington when the President's proclamation was issued.

A CONTENTION OF DATES.

The Hawaiians contend that the proper date of the establishment of the authority of the United States over Hawaii was the 12th of August, the date on which the American flag was raised and formal possession taken of the islands, instead of the 7th of July, when the Newlands resolution of annexation was approved at Washington.

It appears that the title to considerable property and the value of important franchises depends upon which of these dates is adhered to, franchises having been granted and public lands having been sold between those dates.

SAVED LIEUT. GILMORE.

How Aguinaldo Rescued an American Officer.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—When the landing party of the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieutenant Commander McCracklin, took the town of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, last Sunday they found there an escaped prisoner, Albert Sonnichsen, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieutenant James C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with a party of the Yorktown's crew, was captured by the insurgents near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Sonnichsen was imprisoned at Abra for a long time with Lieutenant Gillmore and several sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated, Abra, November 19th, addressed to "Any naval officer," and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says." The note is signed "Gillmore."

According to Sonnichsen, when Lieutenant Gillmore's launch entered the river from Baler harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit, Lieutenant Gillmore receiving a flesh wound in the leg and both his feet stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieutenant Gillmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and ammunition of the Spanish garrison, undertaking, if this were accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown. A sailor of Lieutenant Gillmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing on him as he went.

The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, when General Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and in the presence of a great crowd were aligned to be executed.

Lieutenant Gillmore said: "As an American officer and gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied."

Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution.

When General Lawton approached San Isidro last June, the Americans were removed to Abra, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report

that Lieutenant Gillmore was given a

house and servant is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men, and the Americans were given the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—5 cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

General Lawton is at Bamban, twenty miles south of Bayamban. He is in telegraphic communication with the insurgents over the wire in their possession, and the commanders of the opposing forces are considering propositions made by telegraph looking to the surrender of the rebels to the Americans.

Court Notes.

Mrs. Lucy H. McWayne has filed papers in her deceased husband's estate showing a total value of \$50,000, and asks that Mark P. Robinson be appointed administrator.

In the matter of the trusteeship of J. W. Lincoln et al. the hearing of a petition to sell real estate went over till Wednesday.

Argument in the Christy-Magoon case was being heard by Judge Perry all day yesterday.

LEPER CHRISTMAS.

C. B. Reynolds Receives \$550 from Wray Taylor.

Wray Taylor yesterday completed his charitable work for the lepers by turning over to C. B. Reynolds, executive officer of the Board of Health, the proceeds of the Leper's Merry Christmas concert, amounting to \$550. Mr. Reynolds will proceed to Molokai sometime during the week to ascertain the best method of making the money distribution among the lepers, and upon his return to Honolulu will make his recommendation for dividing the big sum. Part of the money will probably be given to the Kalihi Receiving Station.

The following correspondence passed between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Reynolds:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in handing over to you the sum of \$550, the net proceeds from the entertainment given in Kaumakapili church, Dec. 6th, for the benefit of the Leper's Merry Christmas.

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SAVED LIEUT. GILMORE.

How Aguinaldo Rescued an American Officer.</p

OUR MAUI BUDGET**Teacher's Meeting at Ha-makuapoko.**

Collapse of Warehouse—Fears that the Bark Colusa Has been Lost at Sea.

MAUI, Dec. 9, 1899.—During Monday, Dec. 4th, the annual convention of Maui teachers took place in the new government school house at Hamakauapoko. It was the largest in respect to attendance and the most interesting in regard to program ever held on the island. For the past five or six years the yearly meetings have been held in Wailuku and the attendance has averaged between thirty and forty.

THE TEACHERS MEET.

Between sixty and seventy teachers and spectators were present at Hamakauapoko last Monday. At 10:20 a. m. the exercises of the day began by a prayer by Dr. E. G. Beckwith. Complimentary remarks as to the influence and progress of Maui conventions by President C. W. Baldwin introduced the following program which was excellently rendered:

1.—"Concentration as Applied to Hawaiian Schools,"—W. E. Reavis of Lahainaluna.

2.—"Reading Books in Hawaiian Schools,"—W. C. Crook of Paia.

3.—"How to Teach the Geography of Maui,"—S. Kellinol of Wahee.

4.—"Botany in Hawaiian Schools,"—Miss Simpson of Maunaolu Seminary.

5.—"Grammar in Hawaiian Schools,"—J. A. Moore of Wailuku.

6.—"Elementary Science in Hawaiian Schools,"—J. H. Nishwitz of Kula. Intermission till 1:30 p. m.

8.—"Reading Minutes of the '98 Meeting"—Secretary S. Kellinol.

9.—"Industrial Education,"—C. W. Baldwin of Kaupakalua.

10.—"Lauhala Work, etc."—Miss Watson of Maunaolu.

11.—"Sewing in Hawaiian Schools,"—Miss E. dos Reis of Paia.

12.—"Hawaiian Soils,"—D. D. Baldwin of Hamakauapoko.

13.—"Reports of District Circles.

14.—"Election of Officers.

Nearly every number was worthy of compliment. Mr. Kellinol recommended the use of myths and legends in teaching Maui geography and for example he read several most unique stories of Maui mythology.

Miss Watson showed some very pretty specimens of lauhala, bamboo and fern braiding, the handiwork of Maunaolu pupils. Several of the Seminary girls were present and while Miss Watson was talking were deftly braiding, beginning, half-finishing or completing different articles made of pretty woody fibres.

Miss dos Reis also during her talk exhibited some good specimens of sewing, outlining in red cotton and drawing-work by pupils of the Paia school. Discussions followed nearly every subject presented. A dainty lunch provided by the lady teachers of Makawao was served between 12:30 and 1:30 p. m.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: W. C. Crook, president; Miss Charlotte Turner, vice-president; S. Kellinol, secretary; Miss Mary E. Fleming, Messrs. W. E. Reavis and C. W. Baldwin, executive committee.

The next meeting of the association will probably be held in the new Maunaolu Seminary soon to be constructed at Sunnyside, Paia. The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

COURT AT LAHAINA.

At Lahaina the foreign jury is still busy trying numerous cases. The panel was exhausted on Thursday, the 7th, and talesmen were summoned—several from across the mountain. This occurred in drawing the jury for the Kula murder case.

THE MAKENA CHINESE.

The Makena Chinese whose arrest followed the seizure of fifteen tins of opium in his valise was not tried at Wailuku during the week—Judge McKay being at Nahiku and Judge Kai-leku being absent.

WAREHOUSE COLLAPSES.

On the 2nd instant the large guano warehouse of Alexander & Baldwin at Kahului suddenly collapsed. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time. There were 9,000 bags of guano stored in the warehouse, which proved too heavy, and the floor giving way, pulled the walls inward. The warehouse was sixty by one hundred feet in size; it will probably be again erected near the warehouse of the H. C. Co. in the near future.

FEARS FOR BARK COLUSA.

Some anxiety is felt in custom house circles concerning the fate of the bark Colusa, which left Kahului for Puget Sound the 29th of last October, and has not been heard of since. The captain of the "Geneva" now in port has a clipping from a Coast newspaper which reports the sighting of a large vessel bottomside up off Cape Flattery. This

is thought to be the Colusa, in as much as the keel was missing from the bottom of the wreck and it is recalled that the Colusa lost her "shoe" on the reef not far from Spreckelsville.

Auditor G. H. Robertson came to Maui this week per "Claudine" and is a guest of Manager D. C. Lindsey of Pain plantation.

During the 6th J. R. Decoto of Spreckelsville returned from the Coast with a bride. Mr. Decoto is a brother of W. L. Decoto, a well-known resident of Lahaina.

The Makawao Polo Club will hold a tournament and other festivities on the Sunnyside grounds during Christmas.

It is reported that Wailuku and Makawao districts are not in favor of the proposed change in school sessions.

MARINE NEWS.

Kahului—Arrived, Dec. 2, the barkentine Quickstep, Hansen, 32 days from S. F. with general merchandise for H. C. Co., Pain and Hamakauapoko plantations.

Arrived, Dec. 5, the brig Geneva, Asa, 31 days from Puget Sound with lumber for Kahului R. R. Co. (This lumber is to be used in constructing the new Seminary at Paia.)

Departed, Dec. 5, the brig Larline, McLeod, from S. F. with some molasses and sand ballast.

Arrived, Dec. 7, the schooner Fred E Sander, Szensen, 40 days from Puget Sound with lumber for Kahului R. R. Co.

THE WEATHER.

Weather—Light southerly winds during the latter part of week.

SUGAR STATISTICS**Hawaiian Stocks in San Francisco Sustained.****No Changes in Raw Sugar Market—Refined Has a Fair Demand—Situation Unchanged.**

The following sugar statistics are deduced from the Financial Letter of December 1st:

The share market is rather quiet, still prices have been well sustained. The sugar stocks are strongly held. Hawaiian opened at 92½, sold up to 94 and closed at 92¾. The directors of this company meet on December 12, and we are informed on good authority, declare a dividend payable December 20. The amount will be 50c per share per month.

Hutchinson's crop for the campaign ending September 30 was 500 tons in excess of the estimate. It was very lightly dealt in during the week.

Makawao was weak. It sold down to 44c and closed at 45. The reports from the Islands are very satisfactory.

Onomea was quiet. A few shares were sold at 34½.

Paanhan closed at 32.

Honokaa was very quiet. It sold at 33½ and 33¾. This company is in a very prosperous condition. It is expected that its dividend will be increased to 50 cents next year.

Hana sold at 9¾.

In regard to the statistical position of the sugar market, Willett & Gray, November 23, said:

"Stocks in Europe, 537,500 tons, against 529,144 tons last week, and 608,129 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 741,742 tons, against 738,542 tons last week, and 739,132 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 732,059 tons at the end of October last year. The excess of stock is 2,610 tons, against an excess of 6,289 tons last week, and a deficiency of 102,311 tons December 29, 1898."

In regard to the raw sugar market, they stated:

"With the exception of a few small-sized parcels of the several grades raw sugar the business of the week has been devoid of any interest. More business would have been done if more sugars for sale, but the receipts contained sugars only which had been previously sold for arrival. Quotations remain unchanged at 9c per pound for 96-degree test centrifugals, and all indications point to a continued firm and steady market now that foreign beet sugars appear to have touched a solid bottom at 9c for 88-degree analysis and slightly improved, notwithstanding that Mr. Lichi raised his estimate of the beet crop 100,000 tons. This increase was foreshadowed in our mail advices given herewith, and is of no special importance on crop conditions. Sugars are at such a low level now that a few tons more in expected supplies have lost their influence, while any considerable reduction in crop tons would exert an influence at once."

With reference to refined sugar, they stated:

"With exception of 9c per pound reduction in crushed sugar by the A. S. R. Co., who alone make this grade, there is no change to note in the quotations for refined sugar. The demand has been fairly good."

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE WRITES.

An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as does in the Leader Courier, Oceania Mills, Pa., without fear or hope of reward, that "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we found none better in our household, if you have a cough try it," it may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

RACE LINE DRAWN**Warren's Negro Office is Mess Alone.**

"Dry Will be a Big Row Raised in Washington, Sho'—Full Relations on the Tr report.

There are many stories of race prejudice told on the army transport Warren in regard to the distinctions made between the white and colored officers, and the manner in which their meals were served. Soon after leaving San Francisco, it was evident that at least in the dining saloon the racial line would be drawn. As soon as the first gong sounded the white officers quietly made their way to the saloon and occupied all the seats at the table. When the second gong sounded the colored officers found that there was no place for them at the first table and they were compelled to await the pleasure of the white officers and eat at the second table.

THEY SAW THE COLONEL.
The colored officers endured this state of affairs for a few days until they were certain there was premeditated design to keep them at a distance. Then one of the colored officers sought out the Colonel and asked: "Colonel, tell me why is this distinction made?" The colored officer further punctuated his remarks by stating: "Colonel, dey will be a big row raised in Washington when dis effort at distinction among the officers becomes known, dat's sho!"

Perhaps there will if the facts are fully borne out, as an officer's shoulder strap gives him equal rights and privileges, whether he is white or colored, the army regulations prescribing rigid observance of respect and deference from other officers and soldiers alike.

DISCIPLINE AND FOOD.
The colored officers maintain a fine discipline among their soldiers, and the Warren is one of the few transports on which gambling among the soldiers has not been allowed, as far as the Forty-ninth Regiment is concerned. Shortly after leaving San Francisco the company officers searched the men and their belongings and confiscated about a handful of crap dice, and even card playing was disconcerted.

In the issuance of food, the colored officers managed to be present and narrowly kept watch to see that every man received what he is entitled to according to army regulations. This is a part of an officer's duty which has been sadly neglected in other regiments en route to the Philippines, and gave rise to many unpleasant scandals on account of deficient rations being distributed. The colored officers, having been soldiers in the ranks themselves and appreciating the discomforts and abuses which fall to the lot of the private, have been most active in seeing to it personally that no short rations are issued.

TOO HASTY BURIALS.**An Undertaker Protests Against Island Funeral Customs.**

"There is something uncanny," said O. H. Harlan, who has had a long experience East in the undertaking business, "about the way people are thus: underground here a few hours after they are dead, or are supposed to be. Very likely the custom started either with the natives or, if among the whites, at a time when Honolulu had no ice or other modern methods of preservation. It is not necessary even without ice to be so much hasten about burials. Time enough ought to be taken to make perfectly sure that life has departed. No inconsiderable number of people, the world over, are buried alive. I remember once being called to embalm the body of a young woman whom a doctor had pronounced dead of syncope. I did not like the looks of things and in the course of the day I thought I detected some muscular action of the heart. That evening I sat by the body for an hour. The hands had been folded across the breast and as I looked I saw the right arm slowly move until it rested by the side. I placed it back and it moved again. Then I called the doctor, but he was incredulous until he tried his instruments and found that I was right. We placed the young woman in hot water and worked over her two hours. She came to slowly and spoke, saying: 'Don't bury me.' All the time she had been in a partial trance, conscious of the preparations made for her burial. A year after that experience she married and is alive yet for all I know.

"A decent respect for the dead should prompt less haste in the matter of burials and not only that but a decent precautionary instinct as well. Nobody can be sure of death until certain signs appear. It is time enough then to turn the body over to the communal service."

Read the Daily Advertiser.

A Michigan Miracle

Speech Restored after Nearly 12 Years.

The Spanish Commercial, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Many things appear miraculous that are really the result of natural laws, the workings of which can be accurately predicted. A striking example of this occurred in a prominent Michigan family recently and is not to be questioned as to the truthfulness of the narrative since it is attested by Mrs. Harriet Begole, of Ypsilanti, Mich., a sister-in-law of Mr. Joseph Begole, who was Governor of Michigan in 1884. Mrs. Begole said:

"In 1886 I suffered from a severe illness, during which my voice left me and I could only whisper above a whisper for nearly 12 years.

"I was treated by five local physicians and afterward consulted leading specialists of New York. They diagnosed my case as paralysis of the vocal organs, stating that the left side of my throat was entirely paralyzed, the right side partially so. For nearly eight years I had a constant stomach disorder and about a year ago I decided to try Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People.

"My stomach trouble was relieved, my general health became greatly improved and my voice returned. I have used five boxes of the pills and for November I spent \$1.00 for the first time in almost 13 years. I am now 71 years of age and have full control of my voice. (Signed)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of May, 1899, JOHN P. KIRK, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

(Signed)

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED

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DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!
You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,

FINE PLATED WARE,

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.

(New Designs.)

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.

(Something New.)

RICH CUT GLASS,

FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,

FRENCH CHINA,

GERMAN CHINA,

ENGLISH CHINA,

FIGURES,

BRONZES,

ORNAMENTS,

JARDINIERES,

LAMPS,

And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity.

LORD METHUEN STILL FIGHTING ON THE MODDER

Brave Commander Among the Wounded.

OTIS' MEN CAPTURE IMPORTANT STORES OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS

Cuban Affairs—Lord Mayor May Have to Step Down and Out—Other Interesting Matter.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—It is officially announced that General Methuen was among the wounded at the battle of Modder river.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—London had a shock last night. In the midst of rejoicing over Lord Methuen's great victory at Modder river late editions of the evening papers came out with placards of big, black type, "Surrender of Ladysmith."

The revulsion of feeling was only momentary. Thousands who eagerly bought papers soon found out that the reported surrender was contained in a very circumstantial agency dispatch from The Hague, Dr. Leyd's headquarters. Inquiry at the War Office elicited the information that no dispatch containing such news had been received.

General Methuen's march from Orange river is a most notable achievement. In the course of a week he has marched his columns nearly fifty miles, fought three battles and won three victories. The fight at Belmont was fierce enough with its deplorable loss to the Guards. The engagement at Enslin or Gras Pan had a melancholy notoriety for the terrible execution wrought among the naval brigade, but the Modder river battle is likely to prove the hardest and bloodiest of the three.

This combat, which lasted for ten hours and was fought by men who had neither food nor drink, under a blazing sun, against a strongly entrenched enemy, possesses features which will make live military history.

After Saturday's battle at Gras Pan General Methuen's force rested on Sunday. It advanced fifteen miles northwest on Monday, and at night the column found itself close to the Modder river and confronted by a Boer army of 8,000 men, strongly entrenched.

Early Tuesday morning the attack began. The Boers must have been posted on the north side of the Modder river, which was running at full flood. The British attacked from the south side. As there was no opportunity for outflanking the enemy's position owing to the high water they must have made a front attack and forced the Boers to quit their position by the superiority of their artillery and rifle fire, the retirement being accelerated by the fact that General Pole-Carew probably late in the engagement had succeeded in getting across the river with a force. No pursuit of the enemy appears to have been possible.

There is little doubt that the Boers are taking away their guns and will fight again at Schots Kop and Spytfontein, twelve miles to the north.

A fourth battle must almost inevitably take place, but Colonel Kekewich will probably try to attack the enemy in the rear. This engagement must occur tomorrow or Saturday, and if all goes well Kimberley should be relieved by Sunday or Monday.

Nothing is known yet of the casualties at Modder river, but excluding these General Methuen has lost nearly 500 officers and men since he began marching on Kimberley.

Including prisoners now in Pretoria the British losses under all heads since the war began make an aggregate of 3,000.

The Daily Mail says it discredits the report that Ladysmith has fallen, and says it was circulated last night by Lafan's News Agency in a dispatch from The Hague, and had no foundation.

The absence of news from Natal for three days seems to point to the fact that the Boers are in force on Tugela river and that General Buller wishes to keep his dispositions absolutely secret until he can strike a blow. This is likely to prove a difficult task, as the river lies before him with its bridges broken down and its stream in flood. The British column now numbers 18,000, of which considerable force was as far north as Frere on Sunday. No further news of General Gatacre's advance on the Cape Colony invaders have been received.

AGAIN ON THE MARCH.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Although telegraph and railroad communication is open with Modder river, no further news of General Methuen's movement or the fight had been given out up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. This is generally taken to indicate that General Methuen is again on the march and that, as heretofore, he will not again be heard from until he has fought another battle and gained another stage.

That General anticipated dogged resistance on his northward march is shown by the speech he delivered to his troops Nov. 27, after the battle of Gras Pan, reports of which have just reached here. After reading a telegram from Governor Miller congratulating the troops and sympathizing with the wounded, General Methuen personally congratulated the troops on the work done, and expressed appreciation of the manner in which they had endured hardships. The work, he said, was the most severe encountered by the British army in many a long day. They had in front of them, he added,

losses, including both wounded and killed, were probably 500. Distressing scenes were witnessed about the War Office, where relatives of the officers and men engaged in the battle waited in agonizing suspense for news. It is understood that the War Office received the first rough estimate of the casualties at 6 p.m., but refused to give out any information.

The inflated language of General Methuen's dispatch excites unfavorable comment.

The "World" correspondent says in military circles that Lord Methuen is prone to such ebullience. From his account alone, so far as it is published, it is impossible to ascertain upon what grounds Lord Methuen claims this to be a victory.

CHAMBERLAIN TALKS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Leicester today said that ever since the great split in the Liberal party he had found himself a mark for the slanders and misrepresentations of the "lower sort of politicians," but that he had found compensation in the generous appreciation of the majority of his countrymen.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory and asserted that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position. It was especially gratifying, he said, to note the friendly relations existing between the Anglo-Saxon branches, saying that the understanding between the United States and Great Britain was, indeed, a guarantee of the peace of the world. This statement was greeted with cheers.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

There Was Great Slaughter at Belmont and Gras Pan.

ORANGE RIVER, Monday, Nov. 27.—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boer killed at Belmont is believed 1,000 and at Gras Pan 400.

Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

LATEST FROM LUZON.

News Received About the American Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—General Otis' advice to the War Department today show that the troops are pushing rapidly ahead and indicate that the demoralization of the insurgents is complete. Two dispatches were received today. The first related to the operations in the northwest part of Luzon and is as follows:

"The following from the commander of the Northwest Luzon coast:

"Young left San Fernando 23 inst., where Marsh's battalion Thirty-third Infantry arrived 26th, on which day Young was at Namacpacan, where supplied by navy gunboat Samar. He marched out next day. Battleship Oregon landed 200 men at Vigan 24th inst.; no opposition, sailors welcomed by inhabitants. Believe the Spanish and American prisoners still in vicinity of Bangud, guarded by small insurgent force. Reports from northeast indicate that 500 insurgent troops at Bayombong, Vuela Visaya province, surrendered yesterday to Lawton's troops. He advanced by both the San Nicholas and Carangian trails."

"The dispatch states:

"General MacArthur reports from Bayombong that Bell, with Thirty-sixth and company Thirty-third Infantry, struck enemy commanded by Generals San Miguel and Alejandro in mountains west of Mangatian, and by

series of combats through mountains has so scattered their forces that concentration impossible.

"Bell has captured their quick-firing and Krupp guns, ammunition, their powder factory and arsenal with thousands of pounds of lead and sheet copper, all their transportation, engineering tools, clothing and food supplies.

Property scattered over the mountains now being collected. Twenty of the killed and wounded of the enemy left on field. Bell does not report casualties; expected this evening."

URDANETA'S FIGHT.

How an American Gunboat Fought Until Her Boilers Failed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Admiral Watson at Manila, received today, gives additional details of the fate of the crew of the gunboat Urdaneta, which was attacked and destroyed by insurgents some time ago. The dispatch follows:

"MANILA, Nov. 30.—Oregon's force turned over Vigan to portion Wheaton's command on 25th. Returned with 106 recaptured Spanish prisoners. Taking of Vigan creditable to naval force.

Coxswain Green and Apprentice Power of Urdaneta's crew escaped insurgents; reported on flagship. Report Cadet Woods mortally wounded, died within fifteen minutes. Mitchell, Drummond, Stone and Grey killed outright. Burial place unknown; will endeavor to locate. Farley, Herbert and Burk alive and well October 30. Present whereabouts unknown. Chinese killed by insurgents spears. Urdaneta fought till guns failed; made gallant fight, date Sept. 17th."

THE STATE OF CUBA.

General Brooke Says That Intelligent Natives Are Satisfied.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Governor General Brooke was asked by the "World" correspondent if the Cubans were satisfied with the present government. He said:

"They themselves are best qualified to answer that question. I only hear of their grievances, and spend much of my time in correcting them."

"I believe, however, that most of the intelligent people of the island are thoroughly satisfied with the form of government. The United States has given them during the past ten months.

I also believe that they are convinced that the United States has a sincere re-

sard for their wishes, and means to protect their interests."

"Do you think," was asked, "that it would be advisable for the United States to withdraw the troops now in the island, or at least part of them?"

"I do not believe that it would be prudent. The present of the soldiers has a beneficial effect, and although no one is required to administer laws, a firm system of discipline, backed up by the moral effect of the troops, is wise and necessary."

"Do you think that the experiments made by you on behalf of the Government in promoting the home rule idea of civil government justifies the assumption that the people of Cuba are capable of governing themselves?"

"I prefer not to discuss that question now. We have been experimenting ten months; there still exist evils that must be corrected. The process of educating the people is necessarily slow, and it is too early to expect proofs of their capabilities for self-government."

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

He May be Compelled to Step Down and Out.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Mayor Newton's attempt to vindicate himself in court on charges of malrepresentation in a company promotion resulted in placing himself in such an unfavorable light that the general impression is that he will resign from the office which he only assumed two weeks ago.

Newton, with several others, attempted to float a year ago company called the Industrial Contract Corporation, vendors. It had bought property for £17,000, and proposed to sell it to a new company for £48,000. The promoters figured, after paying all expenses, on making £19,000 net profit on the deal.

The specific charge against Newton was that he was both a vendor and a director in the new company. In plain words, by concealing the fact that he was a promoter, he deceived the men he induced to go into the new company with him, and thus sold his own property to his own company, which is illegal.

When the Lord Mayor was installed in office the Lord Chief Justice, in administering the oath, declared it devolving upon him to clear himself of these charges. The present action was a friendly one brought by the Mayor to do this. William Mendel, who was interested with Newton, testified to large payments to the press for favorable notices. This is just what Hooley did.

The papers named are the Whitehall Review, the Saturday Review, the Financial Times, the Financial News, the Drapers' Record, the St. James Gazette, Today, The Rialto, The Observer, The Sunday Times, and Truth.

The naming of the latter paper in this connection created considerable surprise, as Labouchere has always been a vigorous expositor of fraud.

The Lord Mayor testified that he knew nothing of these payments. His testimony did not serve to clear himself much.

The case will be continued next week.

MILLER OF BROOKLYN.

The Police Censured for Not Arresting Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Kings County Grand Jury today in a presentment to the Criminal Court censured the Brooklyn police for what it terms their laxity in allowing William F. Miller and Cecil F. Leslie of the defunct Franklin syndicate to escape.

The jury holds that these men could easily have been arrested after their indictment had the police been more active.

An adjournment until next Tuesday was taken at the request of District Attorney Kellogg in the examination

(Continued on Page 6.)

NEW HILO BANK

First American to Open a Branch House.

Has Secured Quarters at the Masonic Temple—Major Purdy to be in Charge.

It has been definitely decided by the Directors of The First American Bank of Hawaii of this city to establish a branch banking house in Hilo. Quarters for the bank have been secured in the corner office of the Masonic Building there and Major Purdy the present teller of the local bank will be placed in charge. A lease of the Hilo bank quarters has been secured for a year only, as it is probable that the bank will build its own quarters by that time, on the Wakefield lot across the street. The project of establishing a branch banking house in Hilo has been under consideration by the Directors for some time, and is now a certainty.

Mr. Peck is understood to have intimated that he intended to establish a banking business there, but having been at the Coast for some time and the First American Bank having decided to hurriedly to branch out there, Mr. Peck may abandon his intention. The following letter from Cecil Brown, president of the First American Bank to Mr. Wakefield is proof of the early establishment of the branch house:

"It has been decided by the Board of Directors of the Bank to open a branch office in Hilo at once, and in consequence it is my intention to go up to Hilo on the next trip of the Kinau with Major Purdy, who has been paying and receiving teller with us here, and open, placing him in charge, provided we can find an office in which to commence business at that time."

Mr. Brown goes to Hilo tomorrow, Major Purdy accompanying him, to go over the preliminary work incident to the opening of the branch.

Photograph of Battle Flag

Customs Inspector Henderson who was a member of the 10th Pennsylvania has received lately a photograph of the tattered colors of that regiment taken after the Philippine campaign.

The colors were literally shot to pieces in the many hard fought battles and Henderson is justly proud of his regiment's record.

SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Glencoe, O.

For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock
Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,
that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL SYL

J. H. & CO.—J. V. & CO.

The UNITED STATES NAVY and the UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORTS

USE THE VACUUM OILS

The BRITISH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE and other Navies

USC Vacuum Oils

ADMIRAL CAMARA, has ordered for the CARLOS V. and PELAYO of the Spanish Navy

Vacuum Oils

IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS the standard of merit is

The "Vacuum"

Pacific Hardware Co

LIMITED.

AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. — Fort Street.

Attention to Plantation Managers

California Harness Shop is now prepared to furnish at short notice all Plantation Supplies. A full line of goods in our line at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EDUCED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY . . . DECEMBER 12, 1896.

THE SUN IN HAWAII

The New York Sun has not ceased to be a great paper since the death of Mr. Dana but it is not so particular as it was to be a fair one. The change is noticeable in the case of the Hawaiian government of which the Sun, in the days of our stress and tumult, was an earnest champion. It now pleases the Sun to ridicule the government even to the extent of putting the titles of its chief incumbents, the same men it was wont to extol, in quotation marks. This is small business and smaller politics. Such titles as are used by the members of the government are valid enough, not yet having been erased or superseded by Act of Congress and being recognized by the United States government in its official correspondence. During this transition period there is still a President, not a "President" Dole, and there is a Minister, not a "Minister" Damon—so much a Minister withal that President McKinley has not seen fit to let him lay down his portfolio. So nothing appears in the Sun's characterizations save misinformation and prejudice, both of which fit badly into the reputation which the paper acquired from its greatest editor.

With the Sun's discussion of the late Hawaiian land policy we do not need to deal further than to express surprise that a policy which has been dropped should continue to be treated as a living issue of national importance. There is now no conflict of jurisdiction between Washington and Honolulu over the public lands and none is threatened. That one should have momentarily occurred is not surprising. As the Sun itself says: "The period of transition and the process of assimilation are sure to involve many difficult problems and to produce numerous cases wherein technical illegality and conflicts of jurisdiction must be smoothed over as best they can be." But nothing is now on the tapas which requires smoothing over and if there were we cannot say that the Sun would do much in that line. Its present attitude towards Hawaiian politics is one of clawing over.

Why and wherefore? Who can tell? If the Sun had a favorite candidate for Governor whom it imagined might find an obstacle in some member of the Island Ministry we could understand its attitude. But probably the Sun would be first to scorn the insinuation that it had gone out of its way in the United States to play peanut politics for Honolulu.

THE CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The revival of the sugar industry in Cuba is engaging the close attention of Cuban and American capitalists. Before the native insurrection in 1896 the island produced more than one million tons of sugar annually. The exact figures for 1895 were 1,004,264 tons. When Gomez, the two Maceos, Garcia and Rivera began their reign of terror throughout the island the sugar product fell to 384,126 tons in 1896, 262,434 tons in 1897 and 226,888 tons up to the ending of the Spanish-American war in 1898. Of the 1100 sugar plantations few, and those the ones nearest Havana and other fortified places have any machinery or buildings left.

It is now proposed to establish banks throughout the island to loan money on unmortgaged real estate and thus give the planters a new start. A Cuban Planters and Farmers' Association has the matter in hand and the interest of General Wood on the one side and of Wall street on the other has been enlisted. Of course the scheme implies free trade in sugar between Cuba and the United States. If that boon can be had we do not doubt that the money for the sugar business will be forthcoming.

But is free trade so certain? We dismiss the idea that Cuba will be presently annexed, for every official utterance points to the fulfillment of American pledges there. If not annexed the only way free trade can be had is by a treaty of reciprocity which must arouse the political antagonism of every man who is concerned in the production on the Mainland of cane and beet sugar. Such interests kept Hawaii out of the Union for five years and might, but for the Spanish war, keep it out yet and undermining our reciprocity treaty besides. We can be sure that they will be even more vigilant and earnest in a fight to keep out a million tons of free Cuban sugar. More than this they will go into the fight with powerful reinforcements. Free sugar must be imposed in justice to the people of Cuba with free tobacco; and free tobacco must align in this country millions of capital and tens of thousands of men against the Administration proposing it. For ourselves we do not believe any President or Congress would want cheap sugar and to

bacco badly enough to risk a political fight with the American growers, jobbers and manufacturers to get them.

Assuredly not a Republican President and Congress who are pledged to high protection. Reciprocity is only practicable where it does not conflict with great home industries. When the Hawaiian treaty was made the only sugar production section in the United States was so small and so far removed from the area of our competition, and our Island product was so meager that the deal we sought to make, though stoutly opposed, was deemed safe by the majority. But if this Island group were now independent and seeking such a treaty as it got a quarter of a century ago, the request would be denied. The doctrine of protection would be invoked against it. Then why should it not be invoked against Cuban reciprocity when the best sugar interests have spread over so many States and when Hawaii and Porto Rico, as territories which are the property of the United States, are in need of protective safeguards? Is protection a thing for ironmongers and spirit-distillers and not for sugar and tobacco-growers?

So long as Cuba may be independent let it pay sugar duties like other independent States. That would be but fair play to neighbors, like Mexico and Central America, which also sell sugar, and to various European States. It would also be simple justice to those who control the home market.

THE SPRECKEL'S LINERS.

A contemporary says that the new Spreckel steamers will be brought out from England. This is an error. The steamers are building in Philadelphia and will be American from stem to stern. Since the United States began underbidding Europe in the steel market it is no longer necessary, as of old, to go to England or any other foreign country for American ships. Thanks to low-priced steel and the dangerous length to which trades-unionism has gone in Great Britain, we can build almost as cheaply as the English and, on the whole, can do as good or better work.

We do not boast without cause of the quality of American shipbuilding. By common consent the old American clipper was the fastest merchantman afloat. Its origin was in the pre-revolutionary days when Americans had to smuggle or pay an unjust and oppressive stamp tax. Sailing craft was built to elude British cruisers and in a fair race the cruisers were nowhere. Fifty years later speedy clippers were in demand at the slave marts of Havana and Rio de Janeiro and New England got the trade. These vessels came into successful competition with the warships of the civilized world. They were, in their way, forerunners of the yachts which, for over forty years, have triumphantly defended the Americas cup.

Considering that the ironclad and the monitor were American inventions and that, in battleships, no vessel of the type has eclipsed the Oregon, it is not presumptuous to say that American ships are good enough for American sea-merchants or for any one else. Their smoke or their sails would have been seen ere this on every horizon save for the item of cost. But as cost is diminishing and quality improving the new era of the American-built ship may be said to be opening up.

It is natural for the Messrs. Spreckels to help clear the way. They have done a great deal for American industry in one form or another and in ordering their splendid new steamers from Philadelphia they are doing a great deal more. These vessels in speed, staunchness and beauty of design will honor the American flag. Incidentally, let us hope, they will increase the prestige and the custom of our re-vived ship-building industry.

SAMUEL PARKER.

A private letter from an Eastern politician is calculated to send Sam Parker's gubernatorial stock up several points. This gentleman, who is close to Thomas C. Platt, defines the situation this way: "The Republican political magicians want to star Hawaii in the Territorial running with a Republican majority. They think if they do that they can count on Hawaii as a future Republican State. I understand your natives are in the majority. That being so the President will be likely to choose a Governor from among their number providing he can find one who is not non-commissioned and who has a glimmer of sense about his obligations to the taxpayers. I hear you, Mr. Parker, a half-white, well-thought-of. If he is I would give more for his chances now than for those of any factional chief. Why not whoop for Parker?" These are interesting speculations and we give them for what they are worth. But to have the first fruits of complete annexation go to the last Prime Minister of Queen Liliuokalani would be one of the oddest turns that politics ever took. Still there are worse fellows than Samuel of Manoa.

NEED OF SPITALS.

One of the first moves the municipality will have to make is to establish a receiving hospital. It will be the duty of the County of Oahu, when there is one, to organize a county hospital as well. Between the two institutions there will be no trouble in providing prompt and gratuitous medical and surgical services for everybody needing it. There is great trouble in doing so now.

The lack of proper facilities is so hard to make good that things inevitably happen which shame the humanity of the town. It is but just to the Queen's Hospital to say that its space is restricted and that its rules forbidding entrance to crowded wards of patients suffering from communicable maladies are simply those which uninfected inmates have the right to expect. Consumption, diphtheria and pneumonia are communicable and many people suffer from them. In cases where such unfortunates have no means to get private aid what are they to do? Go up on Punchbowl and He down awaiting death as a poor fellow did awhile ago? Quarter themselves on some doctor or family and thus visit public burdens upon private benevolence?

Long ago the experience of Mainland cities compelled the use of receiving and county hospitals. We may as well avail ourselves of that experience instead of waiting to accumulate more of our own. Hence as soon as the chance offers under the coming form of government the city and county tax levy should provide for the fullest and best accommodations for all cases requiring surgical or medical attendance without charge. It is a pity we cannot begin the work now.

Such an arrangement would leave the Queen's Hospital to go on as a private and not as now a semi-public institution. It could probably do better work and save some trouble in the private capacity.

The proposed marriage between the Queen of the Netherlands and the Crown Prince of Germany may, if it takes place, be the means of bringing Holland and Germany together. It is the Kaiser's wish to unite all the Germanic people under the Empire, especially those whose seaboard possessions would give more stations for his navy. A report comes from The Hague that the young Queen is no more averse to falling in with the Kaiser's political notions than with his matrimonial ones.

The report that Mark Hanna will not conduct the next national Republican campaign comes from a source which is usually well informed. The excuse given is the state of Mr. Hanna's health, but the truth probably is that he does not want to please the Democrats in their coming anti-trust canvass by assuming responsibilities that might give point to the sneer that the Republican party is a trust-ridden organization. We may assume, however, that his retirement will not take him away from politics and that his aid will go out, spontaneously, to his successor.

Dr. Bishop makes protest in The Friend at the manner in which Hawaii has been advertised at great expositions by its hula dances. Since Chicago and Omaha tens of thousands of people regard Hawaii as a place where semi-barbarians hold high revel and the limit of indecency is easily reached. The impression has no right to exist but it has been carefully inculcated with results which are detrimental, even in a business sense, to the welfare of these Islands. We hope that, in the future, Government aid will be withheld from any Hawaiian exhibit abroad which at all savors, in the living, human sense, of aboriginal savagery.

Emperor William not only gave the British strong evidence of his newborn friendship but took pains to say something pleasant of the United States. This deliverance was given to the press:

"I am authorized, on behalf of the Emperor, on the eve of his departure from England, to say that the visit of His Imperial Highness has been a source of the deepest pleasure. Not only has his visit to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales afforded him keen delight, but his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough has given great satisfaction. While the evidences of universal good will of the English people deeply impress us, the Emperor and his Ministers are also pleased to testify to the friendly interest they have always entertained towards the people of the United States of America, whose industrial progress and national energy have long elicited our highest admiration and regard. If His Imperial Highness' visit to England has done ought to cement the fraternal relations between these people it will be an additional cause for gratification to me all."

After this Captain Coghlan will have to sing small when he sings Hoch der Kaiser.

General Butler will have to hurry or Lord Methuen will get into the Kick-ener class ahead of him.

The First American Bank, in establishing branch at Hilo, gives new proof of the spirit of enterprise which brought it to these Islands. Hilo ought to have had a bank years ago, or thought so, and now that one is coming it will rise to the occasion. No doubt the development of the big island will be surprisingly facilitated by the readiness with which paper may now be discounted and other financial business carried on.

Thanks to Wray Taylor the Christians of the lepers at Molokai will not be wholly wanting in the cheerful evidences of public sympathy. Enough money has been raised to assure them a good time but there is still room for private gifts. In remembering those who are bound with bound with charitable people can do no better than to keep in mind the unfortunate class which endures a living death on the beach of a sister island.

The rumors coming from the Indian frontier about the movements of Russia may account for the massing of Great Britain's naval strength. If Russia now threatens Herat one really proposes to send a mission to Kabul there will be trouble all along the line. The presence of official Russians at Kabul started up the Afghan war in which the British came off so signally victorious and if more of them are now on the ground taking advantage of the British dilemma in South Africa, there is nothing the row will stop.

We elsewhere print a few words from Bishop Willis denying the statements made in a New York telegram about the object of Bishop Potter's visit to these Islands. The Hawaiian Bishop ventures the remark that "the article bears upon its face the imprint of local manufacture." It is quite possible that the story had local inspiration but the Advertiser is in a position to know that it was widely printed under an Eastern pass, with petitions against Roberts pouring in from every quarter that few Congressmen will dare put themselves on record in his favor. Besides there is a disposition to punish Utah for countenancing polygamy after pleading herself, as a condition of Statehood, to abolish it. No better way appears than to keep specimen offenders out of Congress.

We Know

By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Saraparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Saraparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Mrs. CARINE WALKER, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Saraparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.
Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

A HONOLULU NEED

Employment Office to Furnish Servants.

The Present System Condemned—Views of Housekeepers on the Sources of Help.

There is great need of a reliable intelligence office in Honolulu. Those who employ domestic help have long felt the need of some source of supply which can be depended upon to furnish household servants upon short notice. This is especially the case in Honolulu owing to an unreliable class of servants, mostly Japanese, which families are forced to employ. Here the domestic labor supply is furnished almost exclusively by Japanese and Chinese intelligence offices, and it is safe to say that not one out of twenty sent as servants know anything about their business.

In many cases Japanese servants fresh from plantations are sent from Japanese employment offices into families to cook or perform housework. After a day or two of trial they are of course discharged, or, finding they are incapable of doing the required work, leave themselves. For these incompetent servants the employment offices always take pains to secure the highest wages possible and invariably recommend them as capable servants. Owing to this state of affairs it sometimes takes weeks or even months before a reliable servant can be secured. There are no recommendations required or offered in Honolulu simply because it has heretofore been impossible to establish such a system. The cooking school lately established by the ladies of Honolulu is a move in the right direction, but it only covers a portion of the field.

A large portion of the servants hired in the city are not cooks, but at the same time have such household duties to perform that they must be especially trained for the work. The rapid expansion of Honolulu during the past few years has largely increased the demand for this class of servants while the supply has seemingly diminished. It is now a very general complaint among housekeepers that it is more trouble to get proper help than it is to do the work in the family. One lady says: "I have had four Japanese servants within a month. I consider them perfect nuisances. These all came to perform household work. Not one of them knew the first thing about it. I discharged three after a day's trial each, and, tired out, determined to teach the last his duties. After a week I had him going all right, then he demanded a raise of wages. This I would not give and two days afterwards he left with several day's pay coming to him, and I was without help for two weeks before I could get another man to teach in his place. I would rather do the work than have them with me, but what can I do; I must take what I can get, and that is whatever the Japanese employment office wishes to send me."

Another lady says that she will not have Japanese female servants in the house because they are so unreliable and dirty. "I seldom ever got a Japanese woman who would stay with me for more than a few weeks and then it always takes two or three more before I can fill her place. What we need is a reliable intelligence office in Honolulu run by white men, who will furnish good servants and no others. Such an office will be patronized by every housewife in Honolulu."

FORGOT TO SALUTE.

Colored Captain Who Has Profound Respect for the Flag.

During the parade of the Forty-ninth regiment yesterday morning a colored officer, Captain Staff, expressed his indignation in very strong terms toward some white soldiers who were viewing the march because they unfortunately failed to doff their hats when the national and regimental emblems were carried past them.

"If yo' soldiers don't know enough to salute yo' flag in a friendly country—what does yo' expect to do when yo' gets in a foreign country, eh? Take yo' hats off at once and show dat yo' is American soldiers."

The hats came off in a hurry and the indignant officer passed dignifiedly on evidently satisfied that he had taught one good lesson of patriotism.

The demand of the Secretary of the Navy for eighteen new ships of war is curious reading beside the report he made four months before the Spanish war broke out. Then he said that as the limit of American naval development had about been reached, one ship would do. With over thirty naval craft building now and half as many requisitioned, the Secretary's ideas of a proper war marine for the United States must have come into the general scheme of expansion.

THE BELGIAN HARE

A Pest it is Proposed to Import.

This Animal is Good Eating But It Produces Six Big Litters Annually.

Local interest in the Belgian hare is stimulated by the news that somebody is about to import a few pairs for experiment in these Islands. The question is what is the Belgian hare, how does it differ from other hares, how feed is it and what are its good and bad points? deserve the answer they have so far failed to get.

This new idea in hares is the product of cross-breeding between the English wild hare and the red hare of Belgium, with divers subsidiary breedings for points. The result is the best that can be expected from the genus *Lepus*. In Los Angeles everybody who has a back yard is raising the Belgian cross. A writer of that city tells about it as follows:

Being a new thing the hare of course attracts attention. But besides the novelty it is also a beautiful animal, sleek, compact, nimble, fleet, with movements like a race horse, and of a rich rufous red color. It is docile, affectionate, and makes the most pleasing of pets. It is a cleanly beast, requires less space to herd than any other animal of its size, and will eat any vegetation consumed by the granivora. Potato parings, carrot tops and cabbage leaves from the kitchen, which even poultry will not peck, are voraciously nibbled by the bunnies and they thrive on such provender.

But the quality surpassing all others which has lifted the Belgian hare into a vast popularity in Los Angeles is its excellence as a table delicacy. As flesh for food this variety of hare takes its place beside the coveted bullfrog à la Française, and is as far in advance of spring chicken as is a celery-eating canvasback duck beyond a gray goose. The flesh is white-grained, juicy, tender and of a most savory flavor. It has none of the rankness or toughness so characteristic of the prairie rabbit and especially accentuated in the jack rabbit. A roast stuffed and basted Belgian surpasses either roast pig or roast turkey and is essentially an epicurean dish.

For a long time after their introduction into Los Angeles they were not offered for consumption at any price, the demand for them for breeding purposes being so great as to call for all that any one having them was willing to dispose of. Some table connoisseurs procured the flesh at \$1 per pound, a price which brought the average birth up to \$8, and for six months, perhaps, the ruling price of a dressed animal in Los Angeles was \$1 per pound, a price in excess of any other flesh food excepting real sweetbreads.

Now, however, since the animal has become more common, and he has begun to appear on the stalls and stands of butchers and green grocers, the price has fallen to 20 and 15 cents per pound, at which there are tons of them sold daily in the city and the supply by no means equals the demand.

IMMENSE FECUNDITY.

But besides the flesh qualities, the beauty and character of the animal, the ease with which it is raised in small space, its entire freedom from vermin and its remarkable indisposition to disease, stands its marvelous fecundity. In this respect it parallels the guinea pig. The doe breeds at the age of eight months, gestates in thirty days, and brings forth from six to fourteen young which gain a pound a month from birth until their eighth month. The doe weels the young thirty days, after which she again breeds, and so produces six litters a year, which at an average of eight to the litter would be forty-eight hares per year, yielding 384 pounds of meat.

A Los Angeles newspaper published a statement that one hare which came under its notice "last year produced 480 pounds of meat," and declares this fact to be not extraordinary. The same paper, indulging in a little geometrical extravagance, perhaps, remarks upon the possibilities of a single pair of hares as follows: "Allowing to one pair of hares six litters a year and but eight to the litter, such would in five years aggregate the enormous total of 4,305,181,682 shares. Allowing each hare only two square yards of space, there would be required to accommodate the above number 278 square miles of land. Allowing an equal amount of land for the purpose of raising alfalfa to feed the hares, we have a total of 556 square miles, an area almost equal to that of Orange county. At only \$1 each the owner of these hares could buy all of Orange county, including all improvements, and could then build the Nicaragua canal, pay off the public debt of the United States, build 100 first-class battle-ships, give \$25 to each man, woman and child in the United States, and still have left a fortune of \$1,000,000,000."

VALUABLE FOR FUR.

Aside from their qualities as flesh producers, the Belgian hare is valuable for its fur. The beautiful soft and glossy red coat can be turned to a thousand uses for which the fur of animals is available. They make attractive ladies' hats and have been even manufactured into fur ulsters. But the greatest use for the Belgian hare is the manufacture of hats, especially those of the "tite" variety, in which the skin as well as the fur is used. Formerly hundreds of thousands of rabbit skins came annually to San Francisco from Australia, and were from here distributed over the country to the various hat-making centers, the bulk of them going to St. Louis. Recently, however, the importations from the Antipodes have so slackened that the manufacturers are appealing to California suppliers to turn to their rabbit resources in this State, and several have undertaken expeditions into the San Joaquin and other valleys to procure rabbits to supply this demand.

Experience, however, has shown that the rabbit captured in the rabbit drives which annually take place in a few of the interior counties is generally unfitted for the latter's use. Their hides are torn by dogs, or the clubbing which the men give them to kill them renders it unfit for use. The hatters look, therefore, with satisfaction and joy upon the rise and spread of the Belgian hare industry, and await the pelts which, above all others, are to enable them to produce the finest textured and most elegant of hats.

Realize a Big Sum.

The gross receipts of the St. Clement's Fair amounted to \$1,364.85, and the expenses \$310.45, which leaves a net profit of \$1,054.40. The Treasurer will send by mail to all the ladies who have been working for the fair, a detailed statement of the various accounts. The ladies have left on hand goods amounting to nearly \$200 which will be held over for some future sale.

CABINET MEETING

Interior Department is Taken Up.

Rejected Laborers Not to Come Ashore—Sergeant Peterson a Government Patient.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Lansing and Cooper.

Minutes of the meeting of December 5th were read and approved.

Resolved, that whereas the appropriation for "Road from Kahuku to Paiaauao" is exhausted, the Minister of the Interior is authorized to continue to approve bills for work done under this appropriation until the 31st day of March, 1890, and to deliver such bills, so approved, to such persons as may be willing to pay the same. Such amounts to be refunded to the persons paying them from any moneys that may be hereafter appropriated for that specific purpose.

In the matter of the application of Mr. James T. Taylor for a certificate of copyright for a map of Oahu, it was voted that this matter be referred to the Minister of the Interior with instruction to grant the same upon being satisfied that the proposed map is an original work within the statute.

Voted that the applications of P. Cockett and A. F. Tavarres for light wine and beer licenses in the Makawao district, be referred to the Minister of the Interior to use his discretion.

In the matter of the application of Messrs. Lovejoy & Co. for a dealer's spirit license at Kahului, and the application of Macfarlane & Co. for a wholesale spirit license at either Waialua or Kahului, it was voted that a dealer's license be issued to Lovejoy & Co. at Kahului and a similar license be offered to Macfarlane & Co. at the same place.

The communication from Messrs. Robertson & Wilder in re change of boundary of Mr. W. H. Shipman's land at Keau was referred to the Attorney General.

Voted that the applications for light wine and beer licenses at Holualoa, as contained in Sheriff Andrew's report, dated Nov. 24th, viz.: Ohara Shigetaro, E. Aoki, Morimoto and Peter Bon, be declined.

In the matter of the petition of the merchants of Honolulu, under date of Nov. 17th, for certain improvements on Brewer's wharf, etc., it was voted that action be deferred.

Voted that the Minister of Finance be instructed not to allow laborers imported here and rejected to come ashore; that they be retained at the Quarantine station at the expense of the planters or steamship company bringing them here until they can be returned to Japan.

Voted that Sergeant Peterson of company "F" be declared a Government patient, he having been injured while in active service on the 30th day of November last.

Order of business—Department of Foreign Affairs.

NATIVE SHOPLIFTERS.

Successful Attempt to Carry off Goods on Nuuanu Street.

A successful case of shoplifting is reported from a Chinese store on Nuuanu street on Saturday night. Two Hawaiian girls entered the store and engaged the attention of the two Chinese clerks and had them display a quantity of their wares. In the meantime two more Hawaiians came in and walked about the store, evidently waiting their turn to look over the goods. Both men finally started for the door, but the quick eye of the celestial owner of the shop saw one of his new straw hats surmounting the head of one of the Kanakas.

Giving a yell and a cry for the police, the shopkeeper darted after the thief. Everybody started on the run down the street, the Chingman in full pursuit, but was unsuccessful in overtaking the men. The girls who were in the scheme took the opportunity offered by the flight and escaped.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Prof. Alexander's Essay Last Evening.

A Study of Population Question in France—Factors of Situation and Conclusions.

Prof. W. D. Alexander read an essay last evening before Social Science Association upon "A Study of the Population Question in France," of which the following is an abstract:

The decline of population in France has attracted the attention of the sociologists of all countries, and especially that of the French themselves. Probably no country contains more eminent economists, historians and statisticians, for such studies are peculiarly congenial to the logical and analytical turn of the French mind. The threatened decadence of their race has profoundly stirred all patriotic Frenchmen, especially since the last census was taken, and has called forth a number of able articles and pamphlets.

DECLINE OF THE POPULATION.

Taking the increase of population in France for periods of five years each, we find that it was between 1872 and 1876, 802,367; 1876 and 1881, 766,266; 1881 and 1886, 546,955; 1886 and 1891, a decrease of 23,753; 1881 and 1896, an increase of 133,810, which last is about equal to that of England during three months.

After deducting immigration, the population of England increases about 350,000 and that of Germany between 450,000 and 500,000 a year, while that

of France increases only about 25,000 a year, including a certain proportion of foreigners.

Since the year 1700 the population of Great Britain has risen from eight to thirty-eight millions, while that of France has barely doubled.

CONSEQUENCES.

The French historians deplore the progressive decline in the relative rank of their country among the European powers during the last two centuries. Under Louis XIV. in 1700, France with her nineteen millions of inhabitants contained 28 per cent of the population of the three great powers—France, Great Britain and the German Empire. In 1789 Russia had become one of the four great powers, of which France then represented 27 per cent. In 1815, after the Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, the proportion of France was reduced to 20 per cent. In 1890 the admission of Italy had raised the number of great powers to six, and reduced to about 12 per cent the part of France with her 35½ millions, while Germany has fifty-two millions. If the United States are counted in as the seventh great power, the proportion of France falls to 10 per cent.

FACTORS OF SITUATION.

Prof. Alexander, in dealing with the factors of the situation, considers the "marriage rate," the "mortality rate," and the cost of children; and under the subject of marriages he treats of the birth rate of France. He shows that the mortality of children in France is very high, reaching 16 per cent during the first year of age. On comparing the death rate of Paris with that of the country districts of France, it is found that the former is about one-third higher than the latter. The principal causes of this increased death rate are the greater intensity of the struggle for life, unsanitary conditions, alcoholism and other vices.

OTHER CAUSES.

The various economic causes are specifically set forth under taxation, inheritance, society, education, marriage laws, city life, morality, female disability, and French authors are largely quoted from to sustain the facts cited.

CONCLUSION.

To conclude, a disinterested spectator must admit that some of the symptoms which we have been considering are those of a decadent race, and that there is ample cause for solicitude on the part of patriotic Frenchmen. Still we are not yet prepared to include France in the class of "dying nations" referred to by Lord Salisbury in a recent speech.

A nation of thirty-eight million souls, which by its agriculture, its commerce, and its manufactures, is one of the richest on the globe, and by its intellectual activity in literature, science and art, is one of the chief factors in modern civilization, and which has displayed such extraordinary recuperative power under disaster, is not to be hastily despised of. Nor has the time yet arrived to write "Finis est Galliae."



Why do you sit calmly and just let your hair all fail out or get gray and do nothing to stop it? Is this common sense? Not a bit of it. No need of losing

your hair in this way. And there is no need of your looking old before your time, either. The hair may be preserved and made beautiful by giving it the food found in—



It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Your hair may have all the dark, rich color of early life. Then why not have it so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Palmer P. Woods arrived by the Kinau from Mahukona.

The Punahoa boys won from the town team at football on Saturday by a score of 18 to 11.

The Hawaiian Electric Company will soon make room for an increase in its ice plant, the machinery for which will be ordered shortly.

Mr. Wray Taylor reports a further contribution of \$50 from Mr. Chas. Gay of Kauai to the merry Christmas fund for lepers. This makes a total to date of \$550.

Geo. B. McClellan has resigned his post in the Tax Department to accept the position of cashier and office head for the Hawaiian Electric Co.

Mr. Brown of Worcester, Mass., the newly elected assistant pastor of Central Union Church, has given his acceptance of the position here, and will arrive about January 15th from the Coast.

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cook took place yesterday afternoon at Makiki. The Rev. Hans Isenberg, assisted by Rev. Wm. Kincaid, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Alfred Watson of the medical staff of the Warren was in Honolulu last September on the animal transport ship and experienced the memorable typhoon which killed nearly all the animals on board.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Rev. William Ault of Lahaina, Maui, to Miss May Hayesden of this city. Miss Hayesden is the daughter of the late T. J. Hayesden, and sister of H. T. Hayesden of Honolulu.

Mr. C. L. Fife of Springfield, Illinois, where he was formerly engaged in the practice of law, is en route with the Forty-second Regiment to Manila. Mr. Fife is a warm friend of Castle Ridgway, Senator Culion's secretary and well known in Honolulu.

DIAMONDS HIGH IN THE AIR.

Toy Balloon Carries Off a Brooch Worth Thousands.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—To amuse a child, Miss May Burns of Baltimore, fastened a toy balloon to a \$2500 brooch, while riding on a train near Kansas City. The car window was open, and a sudden gust of wind carried the balloon and brooch out into the open with the train running away from it at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Miss Burns offers \$500 reward for the recovery of the jewelry, and cowboys by the score are scouring the neighborhood looking for the little red balloon and its costly pendant.

The rush of goods for shipment to the wharfs for inter-island ports commenced early yesterday morning for the Tuesday fleet of outward-bound steamers and will be continued throughout today. The holiday trade is larger than ever known before.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Stearns of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

COPTIC DEC. 20

AMERICA MARU DEC. 28

1899

GAEPLIC JAN. 13

HONGKONG MARU JAN. 23

CHINA JAN. 31

DORIC FEB. 8

NIPPON MARU FEB. 16

RIO DE JANEIRO FEB. 24

COPTIC MARCH 1

AMERICA MARU MARCH 14

GAEPLIC MARCH 6

PEKING MARCH 22

HONGKONG MARU MARCH 24

CHINA MARCH 26

DORIC MARCH 30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

ALGOA (cargo) DEC. 12

GAEPLIC DEC. 22

LORD MISTRELL STILL FIGHTING ON THE MODER

(Continued from Page 3.)

of Louis H. Miller, brother of William F. Miller, the fugitive syndicate manager. Among the papers seized by the police when they took possession of the Franklin's syndicate's office there was a box of canceled and returned checks, on which payment had been made. There were also a dozen ledgers, journals and cash books. For the most part these account books were blank, but there were figures in plenty to show what an enormous business was carried on. There were probably 2,000 names entered at the office. Almost every section of the United States and Canada had representation in amounts ranging from \$10 to \$1,000. One payment of \$436 was made to the L. H. M. Investment Company, the initials being those of William F. Miller's brother, Louis H. Miller. From October 14 to November 16 the total amount paid out was \$215,559; total received, \$602,545.

Frank H. Field of Brooklyn, who was appointed yesterday by Supreme Justice Smith to act as receiver for the Franklin syndicate, went before the court today and declined to serve.

MINOR NOTES OF NEWS.

General Otis reports that in the recent fight at Dagupan the rebels were led by English, Spanish and Japanese officers.

The London Daily Chronicle says that Russia has decided to have a permanent diplomatic agency at Kabul.

The Kaiser has returned to Potsdam. He has addressed a letter to Duke Albrecht in which he congratulates Germany on the acquisition of Samoa, and expresses hopes that, with God's help, the German colonies, sustained with self-sacrificing solicitude of the people and supported by a strong fleet, may in peaceful competition with other nations advance on the road to prosperity and prove a blessing to the fatherland.

Andrew D. White, U. S. Ambassador to Germany, denies that he will resign. The United States will have 7,000 exhibitors at the Paris Fair.

DEWEY AND M'KINLEY.

They Will Pay the Bills for Young Gridley's Education.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—J. P. V. Gridley, a son of the late Charles V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, was today designated for appointment as a Lieutenant in the marine corps by the President.

Young Gridley is too old to enter Annapolis and the only opening for him in the navy is by appointment to the marine corps, but he lacked necessary education, and, worse than all, the money for study. The boy was too modest to tell any one of his situation, but Admiral Dewey, who loved his father, suspected it, and decided to act. He determined to pay the boy's expenses while studying for the lieutenantcy.

This morning he met young Gridley at the White House and presented him to the President. Admiral Dewey started to explain the situation, when the President interrupted and said: "You and I, Admiral, will pay his expenses in preparation for examination. If he fails in the first examination I will give him another chance; but I am sure he will be ready when the time comes."

As Admiral Dewey and the young man were descending the White House steps the Admiral was saying to the son of his old comrade: "Now you keep an account of your expenses, and let me know what they are."

At the foot of the steps the Admiral ran into a group of newspaper men.

"I shall be glad to give you an item this morning," said the Admiral. "The President has just agreed to designate this young man, a son of Captain Gridley, for examination for a Lieutenant in the marine corps. But he has no money with which to prepare himself for the examination," he continued. "However, the President and I are going to attend to that," he added, looking at the son of his old friend with a suspicious moisture in his eyes.

"Now," said the Admiral, as he turned away, "let the people of the country know what sort of a President they have."

Mr. Gridley's mother, the widow of the gallant commander of the Olympia, is living at Erie, Pa. She is drawing a pension of \$30 a month, which her friends in Congress will seek to have increased by special act during the approaching session.

THE HARPERS.

The Firm Will Drop but One of Their Publications.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—John W. Harper of the firm of Harper & Brothers, which assigned yesterday to the State Trust Company, said today that the members of the Harper family would soon meet the officers of the Trust Company and representatives of other creditors for the arrangement of the business. It is believed that all the creditors will give the Harpers their active support. The periodical publications of the house will be continued with the exception of "Literature" in its American form. The firm probably will return to its earlier policy—that of importing an imprint edition of this English weekly. The editor of "Literature" in this country, John Kendrick Bangs, has assumed the editorship of the "Weekly." No editor of the "Bazaar" has yet been appointed to succeed Mrs. Sangster.

The circulation of the "Monthly," President Harvey said today, had been favorably affected by the reduction of price. An annual reduction of \$120,000 in the expenses of the house had been effected, chiefly by reducing salaries. Mr. Page and Dr. Findley have joined the staff of the Doubleday & McClure Company and from that firm may be expected the promised encyclopedia and the new 10-cent magazine.

President Harvey says that the North American Review will not be added to the publications of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, but will remain an independent enterprise. Modern ma-

chinery will be substituted for the old-fashioned Harper plant and the saving thus effected will be large.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

Shocking Accident on a New York Passenger Line.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Six persons were killed almost instantly and twenty seriously injured in the train wreck at Paterson, N. J., last night, when an accommodation train on the Lackawanna Railway crashed into the rear of the Buffalo express standing near the station. The dead are:

WILLARD CRAIG of the Scranton, Pa., Tribune.

MRS. WILLARD CRAIG of Scranton.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF MR. AND MRS. WILLARD CRAIG, aged 10 and 15.

MRS. DANIEL ROWE of Ithaca, N.Y. W. J. WEBBROCK, Cornell student, of Ithaca, N. Y.

G. H. WHITE, 70 years of age, of Ithaca, N. Y.; will die from his injuries.

DANIEL ROWE of Ithaca; will also die.

WITH RHODES' COMPLIMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Daily Telegraph publishes this dispatch from its special correspondent:

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 23.—An armored train making a reconnaissance today was fired upon by a Boer gun, but no damage was done. Our artillery repiled with shells of De Beers Company's manufacture, marked "With C. J. Rhodes' compliments." Under this fire the enemy fled.

A native, who was a prisoner in the Boer camp for a fortnight and then escaped, stated that in the Dromfeldt fight, besides Commandant Botha, four others were killed on the spot and two died on the road to Boshof. Many Boers have been killed in recent engagements.

STAB IN THE BACK

A Mysterious Affair on Nuuanu Street.

John Jennings, a Stevedore, Assailed by an Unknown Person—Police Uncertain.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

John Jennings, a stevedore in the employ of the Oahu Lumber-yard Company, was stabbed in the back last night shortly after 6 o'clock, the affray occurring at the corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets, just below the Japanese barber shop at that point. The first intimation the police had of the murderous assault was given when the victim walked unsteadily into the police station, where he asked to be taken under police surveillance. As the man entered the station-house he was weak and fainting from loss of blood, and two officers sprang immediately to his assistance to prevent him sinking to the ground.

An examination was at once begun and brandy was given to the man to sustain him. Blood was flowing copiously from the wound, which had already saturated his clothing. When the waist-band of his trousers was loosened a large quantity of blood flowed to the floor.

A large, ugly vertical gash was discovered an inch and a half long at the waist to the left of the spine and directly over the left kidney. The officers made a compress bandage, closing the wound and preventing further loss of blood, and he was immediately sent to the Queen's Hospital on a stretcher in the patrol wagon, attended by Doctor Emerson, and at midnight was reported as resting comfortably.

Throughout the examination at the police station the victim showed much reticence about the affair, disclaiming any knowledge whatever of his assailant or the motive for the deed. He claims he was walking down Nuuanu street and just after passing the Beretania street corner was suddenly set upon and the murderous blade driven into his back, the would-be assassin escaping before he had any opportunity to discover his identity. He then walked the entire distance from the point where he was assaulted to the police station.

What deepens the mystery is the fact that he made no outcry, nor did he endeavor to find a police officer along that street or even ask the assistance of a bystander. Nuuanu street at the hour the affair occurred being filled with people. Yet there appears to have been no eye-witness. All these facts, and the man's reticence, seem to indicate a desire to prevent the police from following up what meager clews they are in possession of; and there seems to be an opinion prevailing in police circles that the stabbing may have been done in some other locality than that stated by the man.

Jennings came to Honolulu on an army transport about a year ago and is at present employed as a longshoreman.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effective.

No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

THE NEW BREWERY

Foundation of Building Now Completed.

Structure to Be Built of Steel and Fireproof Material Through out—Fine Plant.

The foundations of the main building of the new brewery are already in position and further progress depends largely upon the arrival of the brewing company's chartered schooner with building material from San Francisco, which is expected during the next ten days. The schooner has been chartered for a period of eight months to be used solely in carrying material for the entire group of buildings.

TONS OF MACHINERY.

One hundred and fifteen tons of brewing machinery will be here by the middle of February on the schooner St. Catherine coming around the Horn from New York, the balance to arrive by the latter part of April, which will be installed as rapidly as each floor can be completed.

The plans and specifications have been prepared by a New York architect whose experience in brewery plans is such as to enable the local incorporators to erect a plant which will compare favorably with the most complete in San Francisco.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

The main building fronting one hundred and five feet on Queen street, makai of Kawainahau church grounds, will be four stories in height, approximately eighty feet from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice. A skeleton frame work of steel will be reared and enclosed in gray stone and brick outside work and will be rendered as nearly fire-proof as modern buildings can be made.

This structure will contain the brewing plant power and will be refrigerated by two 25-ton ice machines. An independent electric light plant is to be installed to supply light and power throughout the entire system and water will be supplied by two artesian wells which are contemplated to make them absolutely independent of the variable city supply.

THE BOTTLING HOUSE.

At the rear of the main building will be the bottling house 36x50 feet, two stories in height and built of frame work only. A third building is intended to contain the ice-making plant. It will be one hundred and twenty-eight feet long and two stories in height to be constructed of brick. Two ice making machines of twenty-five tons capacity each, and the incorporators will then be in a position to manufacture as much ice for the market as is at present manufactured in Honolulu.

A FINE BUILDING.

While of plain design and intended only as a business structure yet the elevation on the Queen street side presents a pleasing appearance, a stone arch flanking the windows from the first floor to the top of the third story, which bears the carved legend, "The Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company."

THE FIRST FLOOR.

On the first floor is the chip cellar where the beer is made ready for the market and placed in barrels, the racking room where the kegs are prepared for delivery, and the wash-house where all the barrels are thoroughly cleaned by an automatic washer which also includes an apparatus for inserting an electric light into the keg to detect any foreign substances.

A half story above the first forms a base for the great kettle platform and the kettle itself. This great container holds ninety barrels of beer, or 2,880 gallons, and, if necessary, can be replenished with a like amount three times a day, or a total per diem of 270 barrels. This half-story also contains a storage room where the beer is aged, and a hop storage room where the filled barrels are kept in cold storage.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

The second floor will contain the immense mash tun. On this floor the beer making process is actually begun before it is cooked. In the tun the malt is mashed and extracted. The storage or age room continues up from the first story into this second floor. Directly behind the mash tun is the brew-master's office so situated that he can keep a careful watch on the brewing and extracting operations.

THE THIRD FLOOR.

In the third story the fermenting machinery is placed. This fermentation marks the first process in the making of beer. From this floor the beer compound runs down by gravity to the storage cellar, thence into the chip cellar. On this third floor is a malt grinding mill, a malt hopper, two large hot water tanks and a converter. A storage room for malt is provided on the fourth floor, and a temperature tank and circulating, the latter controlling the pipes which go directly

through the fermenting tanks to keep the temperature of the fermenting beer, and to prevent the liquid from rising to a high temperature. There is also provided a hop jack where the liquid is separated from the hops before being fermented. On the roof is located a water tank of 700 barrels capacity.

READY IN JUNE NEXT.

The contract calls for the completion of the entire group of buildings by June 15th and the plant complete will cost about \$150,000. Senator Hocking of this city is president of the company which also contains among its directors the names of many Honolulu business men. An expert brewer is in Honolulu at present and is supervising the construction work.

Pago Pago Harbor.

Mr. F. Tibbitts, the United States representative in charge of the wharf construction at Pago Pago harbor, passed through Honolulu yesterday on his way to Washington. He has been in the Samoan Islands for about six months and is returning to Washington for further instructions. Evidently appreciating the difficulties under which former officials have labored for giving too many interviews, Mr. Tibbitts declined to make any extended statements in regard to the present conditions in Samoa, or the extent of the projected government works at Pago Pago. He is to return to Samoa after his consultation with the authorities at the Capital, in order to complete the work already begun by him.

THE SAMOAN DEAL

Paymaster Schroeder on the Situation.

The German War Vessel Cormoran to Remain at Apia Until After Settlement.

Over-Paymaster Schroeder of the German war vessel Cormoran at Apia, Samoa, was a thorough passenger on the Mariposa yesterday. He has served two years on the Cormoran and is now homeward bound to report to the German Admiralty office personally.

Mr. Schroeder expresses himself well satisfied with the tripartite arrangement and feels certain the American Congress will ratify the agreement for division of the Samoan group. As the result of the partition Mr. Schroeder states that the warring factions are very well satisfied for the reason that under the new conditions they are not obliged to report to three different consulates as formerly, and feel that their status is now more clearly defined. He states that the English lawyers and officials are leaving Apia, only the American and German merchants remaining. In his opinion, the Americans have gained possession of a fine harbor at Pago Pago, and in view of the constructive wharf work under way there will make it as fine a coaling station as the United States has in its island possessions.

The Cormoran was ready to leave for Sydney, but it was later decided to keep the war vessel in Samoan waters until everything is settled, inasmuch as the English war vessel Torch is still maintained to prevent any interference until her affairs with Germany in Zanzibar are brought to an amicable settlement. When this is accomplished and English supremacy is thoroughly established in Zanzibar, the English war vessel will be ordered away from Samoa.

The Paymaster says an immense amount of German capital will at once develop the plantations since all doubt of uncertainty has been removed as to the stability of the local government.

Money for South Africa.

The committee on collection of funds for the wives and children of the British Reserves in the South African war reports the following subscriptions collected and forwarded to date:

3 Subscriptions @ \$250	\$750
1 Subscription	110
4 Subscriptions @ 100	400
5 Subscriptions @ 50	250
1 Subscription	40
3 Subscriptions @ 25	75
8 Subscriptions @ 20	160
26 Subscriptions @ 10	260
60 Subscriptions @ 5	300
12 Subscriptions under \$5.00	22
Total	\$2,367
Remitted to date	2,200
Cash on hand	\$167

*

200

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DOINGS ON HAWAII

**Rival Electric Company
for Hilo.**

**Railway Terminal Points—An Artist's
Work—Oiaa Water Supply—
Notes and Comments.**

The following news is taken from the Hawaii Herald:

If straws indicate the direction of the wind Hilo will soon boast of, among other great enterprises, a new electric light and power company backed by capital sufficient to suggest a "big thing."

It will be remembered that some months ago F. J. Cross, the leading electrical engineer of the islands, made a rush visit to Hilo for the purpose of measuring the volume of water going over Rainbow Falls. His visit lasted only while the Kihau was in port and he left as quietly as he came occupying his time during his stay in securing the information he desired.

In Honomoku it was whispered that his visit to Hilo was in relation to electric power for a new company which would include the furnishing of power for the Hilo-Kohala R. R. Co., as well as lights and power for dwellings and business. The supposition was that the Spreckels-Irwin scheme for an electric light company had been revived. There is now no doubt of it.

It is authoritatively stated that the arrangements for the new company have been completed and that within a short time Hilo will have a plant backed by a company with \$200,000 capital. The water will probably be taken from the Waikuku river though permission for this would have to be secured from the Government as the right to the water was relinquished by Governor Baker when he secured a renewal of his lease. That this right can be obtained there is no reasonable doubt as it is the policy of the United States to encourage rather than retard progress in the islands and this policy will be followed by the present Hawaiian Government. Just what arrangement will be made with the Government regarding the water is not known, but no difficulty is anticipated by the promoters as to the necessary permission being obtained. Two new enterprises lately inaugurated for Hawaii—the Hilo-Kohala railway and the Meat combine, have brought the matter to a focus and the new company is ready to organize and the visit of J. A. Scott to Honolulu during the past week is believed to have had some bearing on the matter.

Aside from Messrs. Spreckels, Irwin and the Hilo Sugar Co., which is controlled by them, the names of the stockholders have not been made public, but enough has been learned to satisfy the public that the men mean business and that within a year the plant will be in full operation.

RAILWAY TERMINAL POINTS.

L. A. Thurston, representing the Hilo Railway Co., and H. B. Gehr, promoter and president of the Hilo-Kohala R. R. Co., are in Hilo for the purpose of settling upon a plan of the railway terminals. As the master stands the latter company controls, under lease from the Waiakea Mill Co., the entire water front from the Waiakea fish ponds to the Government reservation opposite Cocoman Island. Of this tract the right of way for about forty feet in width has been granted the Hilo Railway by the other line. This is not sufficient for the buildings, proposed by the Hilo Railway, and terminus, and these representatives meet for the purpose of arranging a plan of settlement.

It has been suggested that the companies jointly build a union station and as the gauge of the roads is standard there seems no reason why it should not be carried out. From the information at hand it seems that Mr. Gehr, whose company has the right to the land and whose line will be longest, objects to joint ownership of the terminal; he feels that as his company is practically in power it is in a position to dictate and he prefers to build the station and arrange with the other company regarding the privileges it shall have. This is the only obstacle in the way but friends of the rival interests believe it will be satisfactorily settled at the conference to be held to day.

ARTIST HITCHCOCK'S WORK.

During the present visit of D. Howard Hitchcock, he is putting upon canvas some local scenes which are destined to attract the lovers of art. On Tuesday Mr. Hitchcock visited in the vicinity of Honolii and caught a bit of landscape which must appeal to picture buyers. It represents the hills back of the road showing the variable greens and the changing bits of color.

To the left is a patch of bright green cane which forms a pleasant contrast to the other colors around it. Near this is a young mango tree silhouetted against the small bit of sky in the background. In the middle distance a banana tree stands in bold relief and back of this is a weather-browned house. The foreground shows the placid stream and two large boulders which reflect their colors in the water.

The composition is excellent and the subject one adapted particularly to Mr. Hitchcock's style. While in Hilo he will make some studies which he will develop later on and include in the collection he will send to Paris.

OIAA WATER SUPPLY.

Nearly all of last week a party of engineers connected with the Oiaa Sugar Co. were in Ponahawai and Kaumana seeking a water supply for the company sufficient for irrigation and laborers use. The find was made on lands leased to the company and adjoining the Hilo Sugar Co.'s lands.

The stream will furnish abundant water but will have to be pumped for a distance of between eight and eleven miles. At another point higher up they have found water in sufficient quantity to irrigate all of the upper lands. As soon as the quantity of water was ascertained orders were given for lumber for pumping and car-

penter work began on Monday. The engineers give it as their opinion that if there is no delay in procuring lumber the water will be in Oiaa within 90 days. It will be necessary when the flume is built to the line dividing the Hilo Sugar Co.'s lands to obtain permission to cross and if this cannot be had the only recourse will be condemnation proceedings under the laws of 1896. It is not believed there will be any difficulty in securing the necessary permission to cross the lands.

Securing this water settles the greatest obstacle the Oiaa company has had to contend with, for notwithstanding the reputation Oiaa has for being a wet locality there have been times when water was extremely scarce.

SMITH'S SUBDIVISION.

The Brown property in the vicinity of Terry's shop has been leased by John U. Smith and is now being subdivided into small lots for residence purposes. Mr. Smith has had a large force of men employed filling up the swamp and grading roads. There will be more than 100 lots in the subdivision and they will be leased mainly to persons who will build small cottages. A road will be built from Front street to connect with another that will be built to intersect Church street.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The matter of driving cattle through Hilo streets at times when children are on their way to school is one which requires the attention of the authorities. Yesterday Waiamoe street was the scene of considerable excitement from this cause. It would seem that a different hour might be selected and the convenience of the butchers not interfered with.

THE MISSING LINK.

The construction of the one mile of road beyond Honohina to finish the island rail line may possibly be delayed even though sufficient funds for the purpose have been guaranteed by the plantation managers along the line.

It seems that a certain sum had been subscribed and the contract let at a certain price per foot. The original contractor, it is said, subcontracted to other parties at a fair margin of profit.

Now one of the subscribers to the fund has taken exception to this and has signified his intention to withdraw his subscription believing that the Legislature will not be willing to authorize the payment of sufficient money to cover the profit the original contractor is supposed to realize on the work.

THE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The ornamental work on the Peacock building is nearly finished.

Survey work for the Hilo railway in the direction of Puna Sugar Co. is progressing rapidly.

Waiakea bridge was closed to traffic two days during the week in order to allow necessary repairs to be made.

The condition of D. H. Hitchcock remains the same. It is at rare intervals that he recognizes members of the family.

An earthquake shock in the vicinity of the Volcano overturned a stone wall and started the smoke a booming in Kilauea.

Dr. Nicols is interested with John Emmeluth in promoting a plantation adjoining the Waialua plantation.

Nothing definite has been heard from the States regarding the shipping of the metal work for Waialua or Waiakea bridges.

Emil Wery has completed the abutment on the Hilo side of the Waialua and work is progressing on the one on the Puna side.

The Portuguese celebration at Waiakea last Thursday was one of the most successful ever given here.

The barkentine George C. Perkins, Captain Moss, arrived yesterday, 36 days from Gray's Harbor with 485,000 tons of coal west for the Hilo Mercantile Co. Captain Moss reports calms all during the voyage.

J. T. Silva, through his attorney Guy F. Maydwell, has recovered \$500 for the loss of a box of negatives from the Kinai. The claim was settled out of court.

Capt. Elders planted one-eighth of an acre of cane last June on his place in Puna and on Tuesday last cut and sold his crop of two and one-half tons to the Puna Sugar Co.

L. Ah Wah, manager for the Man Sing Fruit Co., is steadily increasing his business. He has established a store and restaurant at 9 miles on the Oahu road and a restaurant and boarding house at 31 miles in Puna.

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WORK TO BE DONE.

The new scheme is considerably greater than at first appears, inasmuch as it necessitates the removal of all the present buildings, the tearing up of the railroad tracks along the water front, the dredging of the slips, erection of wharves and filling in of the swamps north, east and south of the jail; but the immensely increased accommodations over those provided for in the Federal Government plans, should be a sufficient inducement for the early commencement of the work.

That the O. R. & L. Co. who certainly do not gain everything in the exchange, is anxious to begin operations, is evidenced by the fact that work upon their new dredger has been rushed forward, and a week or two will see the machine ready for work.

FILIPINOS GOING HOME.

Musicians from Manila Aboard the Transport Warren.

The Filipino players and musicians, who formed one of the principal features of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco a few months ago, are mostly returning to their native heath and jungle on the transport Warren. For some time since the Fair closed they have had a precarious living, quarrels with managers have been numerous and at times they were forced to "do their turns" on empty stomachs.

Peter Lee has completed a contract for clearing 1724 acres of land for the Oiaa Sugar Co. It is in the Kesaau tract on the makai side of the Puna road. About 500 acres were well covered with lauhala, guava and ohia trees. Much of the land has been plowed and planted.

Messrs. Fetter and Ludloff, the former manager of Love's Bakery, Honolulu, for many years, have purchased the bakery on Waiamoe street from George Wilhelm and will soon transform the lower floor of the building into a first class ice cream parlor and will conduct the business on the same lines as the celebrated Elite Ice Cream parlors in Honolulu.

GAINING A WIDE REPUTATION.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation.

D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and pained me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me."

For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

NEW HARBOR PLAN

Sent to Washington by Mariposa.

Over 6000 Feet of Wharfage—New Warehouses and Coal Bunkers for O. R. & L. Co.

The plans for increased harbor accommodation as suggested by the O. R. & L. Company, and which embody certain modifications on the plans adopted by the Federal Government, went forward to Washington by the Mariposa yesterday.

Following the line as recommended by the local government on the eastern or city side of the harbor, in extending the present wharves to that line, provision is made for a wharf 800 feet long, due north from Emmae wharf, and parallel with the recently erected sea wall.

THE NEW WHARVES.

The proposition is to construct three wharves, named for convenience A, B and C, parallel with this line; leaving a slip 160 feet wide and 1200 feet long between the sea wall and A, another the same width between A and B, and a slip 150 feet wide, but only 600 feet long between B and C. Wharf A is 1200 feet long by 100 feet wide. B is 1200 feet long by 50 feet wide and is connected by rail with the O. R. & L. Co. yards; and wharf C is 600 feet long, and abuts the land at present occupied by the Railroad Company's warehouses and coal bunkers.

LAND IN EXCHANGE.

In order to provide room for these wharves, the O. R. & L. Co. offers the government a portion of their property at the head of the harbor, in exchange for the Kawa fish ponds and another block of swamp land, back of the jail, and abutting their present property. Both these areas will need filling in before any use can be made of them, and two wagon roads from Iwilei road through them to wharves A and C are arranged for.

IMPROVEMENTS TO FOLLOW.

Should the plans be accepted by the Federal Government, the present O. R. & L. Co. wharf will be done away with, and the buildings removed, and in their places there will be erected four large warehouses, capable of storing about 10,000 tons of sugar, and also large coal bunkers for the storage of about 15,000 tons of coal.

The total extra wharfage provided in the proposition is about 6000 feet, of which 3600 feet will be at the disposal of the government and the balance on the O. R. & L. Co. property.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The new scheme is considerably greater than at first appears, inasmuch as it necessitates the removal of all the present buildings, the tearing up of the railroad tracks along the water front, the dredging of the slips, erection of wharves and filling in of the swamps north, east and south of the jail; but the immensely increased accommodations over those provided for in the Federal Government plans, should be a sufficient inducement for the early commencement of the work.

That the O. R. & L. Co. who certainly do not gain everything in the exchange, is anxious to begin operations, is evidenced by the fact that work upon their new dredger has been rushed forward, and a week or two will see the machine ready for work.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

We Are Still Moving!

We have torn one warehouse down and are clearing the things of another as fast as we can.

Our moving sale last week on Bicycle Lamps was a great success; we have cleared out all the stock of lamps that we put aside for special sale. We are now going to offer a limited number of Bicycles at lower prices than ever before so that we will not have to move them to our new quarters.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLES \$75.00

COLUMBIA CHAIN BICYCLES 55.00

HARTFORD CHAIN BICYCLES 40.00

VIDETTE CHAIN BICYCLES 30.00

This offer only applies to our present stock, which we do not wish to

have to move. When they are gone prices will go back to the same as in past. This is your chance to get a valuable Christmas present—one that will be appreciated.

If you are looking for JUVENILE WHEELS for the little folks, just bear

in mind that we have a GOOD stock and CAN SUIT YOU.

We rent Chainless Columbias by the day, week or month.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Just Received:

.... A Large Shipment of . . .

STYLISH**UP-TO-DATE****Furniture**

Per W. H. Dimond.

.....

COYNE-MEHRHEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

Progress Block. Fort St.

.....

AT THE GAFNIFF OFFICE.

**BEAUTIFUL SKIN
Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair**

Produced by

**CUTICURA
SOAP**

Pure and sweet and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair cleansed, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP, because it removes the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the pores. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, at ONE PRICE—namely 25 CENTS—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

INSTANT RELIEF SPEEDY CURE FOR EVERY HUMOR

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, gentle anointing with CUTICURA, to allay itching and inflammation, and souther heat, and mild emollients to soothe and heal, to ease pain, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to speedy cure, the most lasting and distinguishing skin, scalp, and blood blemishes, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, per box, \$1.25 or 50c. Box contains 250g. Cuticura Soap. How to have Beautiful Skin, Hands, and Hair, free.

Send for descriptive circulars.

Order

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, December 8.
Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, from Kauai December 7.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Hamakua December 7; 3,960 bags sugar, 9 packages sundries.
Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco, November 17; 1,200 tons general merchandise.
R. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from Auckland, November 27; 98 tons general merchandise.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Kauai.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, from Oahu ports.
U. S. transport Columbia, Dobson, from San Francisco, November 30; troops for Manila.
U. S. transport Daly Vostok, Erickson, from San Francisco, November 30; troops for Manila.

Saturday, December 9.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, from Nawaikili, December 8; 3 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Nawaikili, December 8; 300 sheep, 12 pkgs. sundries.

U. S. transport Warren, Hart, from San Francisco, December 2; troops for Manila.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAlum, from San Francisco; merchandise to C. Brewer & Co.

Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, from San Francisco; merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, 26 hours from Hilo; 360 sacks potatoes, 81 head cattle, 360 sacks sugar, 87 sacks corn, 26 sacks coffee, 165 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, 8 hours from Molokai.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, 8 hours from Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningson, 18 hours from Kohala.

Sunday, December 11.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, from Eureka, with lumber.

Haw. sp. Fort George, Morle, from San Francisco, with merchandise to Castle & Cooke.

Am. bk. Coryphene, Erickson, from Nalaimo, (off port with coal for Lahaina), to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, 18 hours from Napoopoo; 24 head cattle, 35 pieces mill machinery, 1 box fittings, 35 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 11 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 4,419 bags sugar, to Hackfeld & Co.; 5 horses, 80 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hours from Kahului; 3,892 sacks sugar, 309 sacks potato, 214 sacks corn, 196 sacks potato, 144 pkgs. hides, 176 pkgs. sundries.

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SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, December 8.
U. S. transport Garonne, Conradi, Manila.

R. S. Mariposa, Hayward, San Francisco.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.

Stmr. Kilohana, Nicholson, Lahaina.
Stmr. Kayal, Bruhn, Koloa.

Monday, December 11.

Sp. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, Port Angeles, in ballast.

Schr. Glendale, Johnson, Port Townsend.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, Kapa.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudolt, Kamalo.
U. S. A. T. Columbia, Dobson, Manila.

U. S. A. T. Daly Vostok, Erickson, Manila.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hanamaulu.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Makaweli.

ISLAND PORTS.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, Dec. 2, brgt. Consuelo, Page, 24 days from San Francisco; cargo, machinery, bricks, grain, lime, etc., to Hawaii Railway Co. The 4-masted schooner Defender, Hallquist, arrived of Mahukona bound to Kailua, 7th inst., 40 days from the Sound; cargo, 550,000 Northwest for Kono Trading Co., Ltd. Sailed, Dec. 8, brig Consuelo, Page, for San Francisco, with 1,542 bags sugar, 191,472 pounds, value, \$7,463.46.

HONOIPI—Arrived, Dec. 2, schr. John G. North, Austin, 2 days from Kahului, with machinery and plantation supplies to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. agents.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Dec. 5, brig Geneva, Swenson, from Tacoma. Sailed, Dec. 5, brig Lurline, for San Francisco.

HILO—Arrived, Am. bkt. Geo. C. Perkins, M. Maas, master; 484,900 feet lumber to Hilo Mer. Co. Due—Annie Johnson, San Francisco; Amy Turner, San Francisco; Lottie Bennett, Ottlie Fjord, Jenny Wand, lumber ports.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

George Curtis, Am. sh. 1,680 tons passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters line by Welch & Co.

Mary Winkelman, Am. bkt., 482 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Kahului, by Chas. Nelson.

Lucile, Am. sh. 1,297 tons (at Tacoma)—Coal thence to Honolulu.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the chart of the North Pacific.

G. G. CALKINS.

Lieut. Comdr. U.S.N., in charge.
The freighter Bloemfontein is still at the wharf discharging. The repairs are going on with the drydock.

24

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per lkt. S. G. Wilder, December 8—E. M. Brown.
From the Colonies, per stmr. Mariposa, December 8—For Honolulu—J. Turner and two children, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lysaght, Through A. Conway, S. E. Laidley, Miss E. Hayward, Madam Treblett, Madam Vandour, R. S. Sage, W. V. Buzzacott, Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Becker, Mr. Schroeder, Mrs. and Miss Congan, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howell, Mrs. J. Howell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cogill and child, Mrs. Sioman, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Elwell, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Tibbitts, Dr. McCarthy.

From Hanamaulu, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, December 8—Y. Shida, Kou Shou, 6 deck passengers.

From Napoopoo, per stmr. Noyau, December 10—Mrs. McKay, C. K. Frank and 4 deck passengers.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Waialeale, December 8—J. F. Colburn, W. A. Hall, Prince Cupid, H. P. Walton, 7 deck passengers.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 10—F. Gay, J. W. Grinnell, H. Crabbe, J. Lichtig, P. J. Gould, Ah Kawai, F. Sasaki Takimoto, Rev. H. Isenberg, C. A. Graham, C. Hay, J. Silva, Ah Hop, Ah Pang, Ako, W. T. Lucas, J. Muller, W. Bluhdarno and wife, E. A. Moss, C. Yuen, C. Chang and wife, J. Shida, 6 deck passengers.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Clarendine, December 10—Miss Josie Brown, R. W. Filler and wife, F. Cartly, J. N. S. Williams, Miss McLain, J. H. Neaseen, W. D. Braden, J. P. Keppeler, Jas. Barry, C. E. Lake, E. P. Dole, W. A. McKee and wife, Ayong, Hamakau, Kane Ke Kanui, J. Smith, V. J. Alencastre, F. Baldwin, H. Howell, H. V. J. A. Smith, W. H. Campbell, 58 deck passengers.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, December 10—J. A. Griffin, P. J. Bicknell, Mrs. F. Medcalf, Mrs. S. Kahauna, Miss Anna Parke, C. Kalser, D. Macomachile, H. J. Lyman, Mrs. Geo. H. Williams, E. B. Bicknell, P. J. O'Connell, H. H. Gibson, Howard Hitchcock, J. W. Hall and wife, F. G. Correa, Goo Kim, So Young Chung, Sam Pook, Mrs. Mary Powell, Miss A. Wright, H. S. Overend, H. Hall, C. D. Fisher, Tai Lung, Miss M. R. Woods, Palmer P. Wood, E. A. Fraser and wife, Mrs. Geo. Hall, Miss J. Hall, Mrs. Ten See and child, Wm. Purdy and wife, 92 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per ship Fort George, December 10—Carl Hedenam, Mr. J. P. Bush, Mrs. P. F. Frear, Fred Harvey, R. C. Lockwood, Mrs. Rice and child, Wm. Duff.

From San Francisco, per bk. Diamond Head, December 10—Mrs. J. C. Warner, Mrs. A. Wright, Mr. J. Wright, Dr. J. C. Pickering.

From San Francisco, per bk. Martha Davis, December 9—Mrs. N. Mellis, P. Butler.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, December 8—Miss Lotsperch, Mrs. C. Hedemann and three children, Winton, Miss Cook, W. B. Townsend, C. C. Quinn, W. S. Dixon, S. L. Rich and wife, Mrs. C. A. Rich, Miss Caroline Widman, Mrs. Widfield, Miss Widfield, Charles Harkinson, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, P. McDonald and wife, D. B. Smith, Miss Dreyfuss, L. Marcus, W. A. Bowen, Frank Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. McClanahan, Miss M. Llewellyn.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Captain Hayward leaves the Mariposa in San Francisco to go East and bring out one of the new big steamers for the ocean line.

United States army transports due this week from San Francisco are the Centennial on Wednesday, the Sherman about Tuesday and the Flintshire about Thursday.

The establishment of an agency here for shipping sailors from this port marks another step in the upward progress of Honolulu. Oscar Lewis of San Francisco, who has been favorably known in the shipping circles of the Bay City for some years, arrived on the Alameda last week and will be engaged here in furnishing sailors to the merchantmen in port. Lewis is considered one of the ablest shipping masters on the Pacific coast. Commencing with Lewis' establishment here, vessels in port will have no further trouble in securing crews.

OLAA SUGAR CO.

SECOND ASSESSMENT DELINQUENT DECEMBER 1.

Delinquent shares will be sold at public auction if second assessment is not paid before December 23rd, noon.

Third assessment was due Nov. 1st, and is now overdue and subject to penalty.

Fourth assessment is now due AND PAYABLE.

Each assessment is for 50 cents per share, all payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Honolulu.

J. P. COOKE.

Treas. Olao Sugar Co. Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899. 5407-2130-41

FOURTH ASSESSMENT DELINQUENT DECEMBER 1st.

Delinquent shares will be sold at public auction if assessment is not paid on or before December 23rd, noon.

J. P. COOKE.

Treas. Kihel Plant. Co. Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899. 5407-2130-41

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND WROUGHT iron frame for building not to exceed 60x100 feet in floor plan. Can be for one or two stories. Must be in fair repair. Any size up to above dimensions will be considered. Address giving price on wharf in Honolulu, P. O. box 672, Honolulu, H. I. 2130-41

BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE AUDITOR GENERAL.

Honolulu, H. I., December 9, 1899.

The Auditor General takes this occasion to request those having claims against the Government of a monetary nature, maturing during the Biennial period ending December 31st, 1899, to present bills, payrolls, and receipts for salaries, to this Office through the proper Departments not later than Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, and to present Treasury Warrants to the Office of the Minister of Finance for payment, not later than Monday, January 15th, 1900, when the Government books for the period will be closed.

H. C. AUSTIN,
Auditor General.

Approved:

THEO. F. LANSING,
Minister of Finance.
5412-2132-21T.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, November 11th, 1899.
2124-14T.

Administrator's Sale.

ESTATE OF James I. Dowsett, Deceased.

DECEASED.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JAMES I. DOWSETT, deceased, gives notice that, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, he will sell at public auction at the salerooms of James F. Morgan, Honolulu.

On Saturday, the 16th Day of December 1899,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

All of the following property:

LEILEHUA RANCH,

Consisting of following leases:
"Waianae-uka," "Pouhala" and "Walkakalaua," as by survey made by W. D. Alexander in Crown Land Book of Surveys, pages 160, 161 and 162, containing an area of 15,378 acres, leased by Commissioners of Crown Lands to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from January 14th, 1882, at yearly rental of \$500.00 payable semi-annually.

Lease of KALENA made by Mrs. Kahanu Meek to the late J. I. Dowsett for fifteen years from September 1st, 1889, at a yearly rental of \$200.00 payable semi-annually.

TOGETHER with all cattle and horses on the above lands, consisting of about 1,500 head cattle and 25 head horses.

There are on this land all Buildings, Pens, Etc., necessary for carrying on a first-class ranch.

NANAKULI,

As per survey described in Crown Land Book of Surveys, page 163, survey made by C. Lyons; area 1,176 acres, leased by Crown Commissioners to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from February 1st, 1882, at a yearly rental of \$576.00 payable semi-annually.

TOGETHER with this lease will be sold 256 head cattle.

AIEA,

As described in Crown Land Book of Surveys, page 163, survey made by C. Lyons; area 1,176 acres, leased by Crown Commissioners to Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from February 1st, 1882, at a yearly rental of \$576.00 payable semi-annually.

All that portion of Aiea which lies between Oahu Railway and Land Company track and 650 feet altitude, has been leased and rent paid in advance for the full term of this lease.

Excepting (1st) about 6 1/3 acres rice land formerly leased to Kam Tow and for which he is now paying a yearly rental of \$150.00; (2d) lease to Hop Sing (now expired) containing three acres, more or